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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

A DECLARATION *of the* DELEGATES *depated by the feveral counties and corporations in the colony and dominion of Virginia to repreſent them in General Convention, ſetting forth the cauſe of their meeting, and the neceſſity of immediately putting the country into a poſture of defence, for the better protection of their lives, liberties, and properties.*

THE advantages reſulting from the wiſeſt inſtitutions, and the price of all ſublunary enjoyments, are beſt to be eſtimated from their loſs or diminution. By this accurate ſcale, we are taught to weigh the many bleſſings derived to this once happy country from our excellent conſtitution. So long as this was maintained on its original principles, and remained inviolate, all was well with us; every thing flowed in a proper, peaceful channel; all were quiet, and at eaſe. But, how great the change! how dreadful the reverſe!

The times were, and theſe not very diſtant, when the repreſentatives of the people, with much pleaſure, met their governours in General Aſſembly. In theſe aſſemblies the greateſt harmony prevailed, till a fatal change of miniſterial ſyſtems took place. A cauſeleſs, haſty diſſolution, drove the repreſentative body to the unhappy dilemma of either ſacrificing the moſt eſſential intereſts of their conſtituents, or of meeting in General Convention, to aſſert and preſerve them. The unlucky incidents here alluded to are of publick notoriety, and need not a particular enumeration.

Repeated prorogations of our Aſſembly, when the country was in the greateſt diſtreſs, rendered a Convention, in the month of March laſt, abſolutely neceſſary. The delegates of the people then met in full Convention, the moſt numerous aſſembly that had ever been known in this colony, taking a view of our unhappy ſituation; conſidering the country expoſed to the moſt imminent dangers, as well from invaſions as inſurrections; knowing its then defenceleſs ſtate, and ſeeing no proſpect that opportunity would be given them in General Aſſembly to provide and guard againſt ſuch extenſive evils, judged it their indiſpenſable duty to put the country into a poſture of defence. They recommended a due attention to the militia law; but conſidering this inadequate to the purpoſe, they farther adviſed the raiſing one or more volunteer companies in each county. In all their tranſactions, however, a proper regard and reſpect was paid to government.

In a ſhort time afterwards, a moſt extraordinary manœuvre was exerted by the governour to render this country ſtill more defenceleſs, by removing our ſmall ſtock of gunpowder from the publick magazine, and ſtripping of their locks a great number of the publick arms. It is very remarkable, that this was done at a time when he acknowledged to have received information that an inſurrection was apprehended in a neighbouring county. This, together with his lordſhip's threats of emancipating our ſlaves, and reducing to aſhes the principal city in this colony, added to the many alarming accounts received from the northern colonies, could not but excite the jealouſies, and awaken the fears, of the people.

The country, by theſe means, being thrown into a ferment, and there being little ground of hope that the Aſſembly would be called, it was thought adviſable that a General Convention ſhould be ſpeedily held, to take under their conſideration the ſtate of the colony. The governour, however, on receipt of deſpatches from England, was pleaſed to iſſue his proclamation for convening the General Aſſembly. The deſign of calling a Convention was then laid aſide, in hopes that matters might, in another place, be ſettled and adjuſted in the uſual mode. The proceedings of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, the governour's conduct towards them, his withdrawing from the ſeat of his government, and taking up his reſidence on board one of his majeſty's ſhips of war, the many obſtructions given by his lordſhip to the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, and his determined reſolution to render abortive thoſe very meaſures he had recommended, are faithfully and impartially ſubmitted to the publick, in a pamphlet publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

The two other branches of our legiſlature, his majeſty's Council and the Burgeſſes, finding that his lordſhip had reſiſted their joint and moſt earneſt entreaties, and that he was reſolved not to return to the duties of his ſtation, adjourned themſelves to the month of October next.

The governour ſtill continuing on board the man of war, if his former conduct, his repeated and horrible threats, his at leaſt connivance at the detention of ſome of our ſlaves on board the ſame ſhip, and a too well-grounded report of his having ſolicited troops to be ſent amongſt us, ſome of which are now arrived, could have left a doubt of his hoſtile intentions towards this country, the hurrying his moſt amiable lady and his children acroſs the Atlantick, under a frivolous and groundleſs pretence of their being in danger amongſt a people by whom they were univerſally eſteemed and reſpected, holds out to us an irrefragable proof of his fixed determination to do this unhappy country every injury in his power.

Under theſe embarraſſments, ſeeing an unuſual reſort of ſhips of war and other armed veſſels in our harbours, knowing the threats of one of their commanders, in ſhort, when expoſed to ſuch accumulated dangers, what could be expected of this country? That we ſhould ſit ſupinely down, and ſuffer the views and machinations of an arbitrary relentleſs miniſtry to be carried into execution, without oppoſition or controul? The juſtice due to this community, every motive to publick virtue, conſpire in forbidding it. We therefore, deputed for this important purpoſe, have met in General Convention, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of the colony. Since our aſſembling, we have received authentick intelligence of the remorſeleſs fury with which general Gage and his coadjutors are endeavouring to ſpread fire, famine, and the moſt horrid deſolation, throughout a ſiſter colony; of their inſidious and cruel attempts to ſtir up the barbarous ſavages againſt the inhabitants on the frontiers of the different colonies. We have ſeen a declaration of the Continental Congreſs, which proves the neceſſity of an immediate preparation for our ſecurity, by putting this whole country into a full ſtate of defence, both againſt invaſions and inſurrections. In the preſent untoward and diſtreſsful ſituation of our affairs, and the better to preſerve the peace and good order of the community, we are farther driven to the very diſagreeable neceſſity of ſupplying the preſent want of government, by appointing proper guardians of the rights and liberties of our country. But, leſt our views and deſigns ſhould be miſrepreſented or miſunderſtood, we again, and for all, publickly and ſolemnly declare, before God and the world, that we do bear faith and true allegiance to his majeſty George the third, our only lawful and rightful king; that we will, ſo long as it may be in our power, defend him and his government, as founded on the laws and well known principles of the conſtitution; that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, preſerve peace and good order throughout the country, and endeavour, by every honourable means, to promote a reſtoration of that friendſhip and amity which ſo long and happily ſubſiſted between our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain and the inhabitants of America; that as, on the one hand, we are determined to defend our lives and properties, and maintain our juſt rights and privileges, at every, even the extremeſt hazard, ſo, on the other, it is our fixed and unalterable reſolution to diſband ſuch forces as may be raiſed in this colony whenever our dangers are removed, and America is reſtored to that former ſtate of tranquillity and happineſs, the interruption of which is ſo much deplored by us and every friend to either country.

It remains a bounden duty on us to commit our cauſe to the juſtice of that ſupreme being who ruleth and ordereth all human events with unerring wiſdom, moſt humbly beſeeching him to take this colony, and the whole continent, under his fatherly and divine protection, and that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to ſoften the hearts of all thoſe who meditate evil againſt our land, and inſpire them with the pureſt ſentiments of juſtice, moderation, and brotherly affection.

An ordinance appointing a COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY, *for the more effectual carrying into execution the ſeveral rules and regulations eſtabliſhed by this Convention for the protection of this colony.*

WHEREAS in the preſent time of danger, and the alarming and diſtreſſed ſituation of the country, it is judged neceſ-

ſary that a Committee of Safety ſhould be eſtabliſhed, for the better and more effectual carrying into execution the ſeveral ordinances and reſolutions of this Convention.

Be it therefore ordained, by the delegates deputed to repreſent the ſeveral counties and corporations within this colony in the preſent General Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the ſame, that Edmund Pendleton, George Maſon, John Page, Richard Bland, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Paul Carrington, Dudley Digges, William Cabell, Carter Braxton, James Mercer, and John Tabb, eſquires, be, and they are hereby appointed and declared a Committee of Safety throughout this colony for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

And the ſaid committee ſhall, ſo ſoon as may be, aſſemble at ſuch convenient time and place as may be appointed by the perſon firſt named of the ſaid committee, and being ſo aſſembled, and having firſt taken an oath, to be adminiſtered to the member firſt named by any two other members, and afterwards by him to the reſt of the committee, well and faithfully to execute the duties of their office, ſhall proceed to the election of a preſident and vice-preſident, to act in caſe of the death or neceſſary abſence of the preſident, and ſhall alſo appoint a clerk, who for his ſervices ſhall receive ſuch ſalary as may be judged reaſonable by the General Convention; and the ſaid committee ſhall have power to adjourn from time to time, and to ſuch place as they think fit and convenient, and if exigencies ſhould occur that may render an intermediate meeting of the ſaid committee neceſſary, the preſident, or in caſeof his abſence the vice-preſident, may convene the ſaid committee, or any ſix of them, and proceed to do buſineſs, as if ſuch meeting was regularly appointed. Provided, that in caſe of the death, ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence, of the preſident and vice-preſident, the ſaid committee may chooſe other of their members to either office *pro tempore*.

And the ſaid committee, or a majority of any ſix or more members being preſent, ſhall have full power and authority to grant commiſſions under their hands to any officer or officers, and to appoint any commiſſioners, paymaſters, commiſſaries, or contractors, purſuant to the ſeveral ordinances and reſolutions of this Convention, and to iſſue their warrants from time to time to the treaſurer appointed by this Convention, or purſuant to their ordinance, for the payment of all ſuch ſums of money as are or ſhall be directed to be paid by this Convention to any perſon whatſoever, or ſhall be agreed to be paid by the ſaid committee to any commiſſioner, paymaſter, commiſſary, or contractor, either for proviſions, clothing, tents, arms, or other incidental charges, and for their expenſes and trouble in procuring the ſame; and, in general, to carry into complete and full execution all and every the ordinances and reſolutions of this Convention, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And be it farther ordained, that the ſaid Committee of Safety, or a majority of them, as aforeſaid, ſhall have full power, from time to time, to ſuperintend, direct, and appoint ſtations, marches, and encampments for the regular forces to be raiſed, ſo that they may be on all emergencies employed for the more effectual aſſiſtance and defeuce of any part of the country moſt expoſed to danger; and they ſhall, moreover, have full power and authority to call forth into actual ſervice any detachments or companies of minute-men, or any parts of the militia from any diſtrict or county within this colony, having regard to the convenience and vicinity of ſuch diſtrict or county to the place of immediate danger, and alſo to the internal ſecurity of ſuch diſtrict or county. And if any companies of minute-men, or militia, ſhall be called out purſuant to the power given to the chief commanding-officer, or other officers, the ſaid committee ſhall and may judge and determine on the neceſſity or propriety of making ſuch draughts, and give ſuch orders, as to diſcharging or continuing them in ſervice, as to the ſaid committee ſhall ſeem moſt expedient and neceſſary for the advantage and ſecurity of the publick.

And be it farther ordained, that, in caſe of any extraordinary exigency, the ſaid committee ſhall have power to call in any aſſiſtance that may be neceſſary, and can be procured, from either of the neighbouring colonies; and, if required by ſuch colonies as may be expoſed to danger, ſhall likewiſe have power to ſend them any aſſiſtance from this country that can be conveniently ſpared.

Provided always, that the militia at large of any county ſhall not be called into actual ſervice, except in caſes of the moſt urgent and imminent danger, nor continued, on any pretence whatever, longer on duty than their places can be ſupplied by minute-men, to be drawn from the moſt convenient diſtricts. And all chief and commanding-officers, as well of the regulars as of the minute-men and militia, ſhall, and they are hereby required, to pay ſtrict obedience to ſuch orders as they ſhall from time to time receive from the ſaid Committee of Safety; and if any chief or other commanding-officer ſhall refuſe or neglect ſo to do, the ſaid committee ſhall make a full report of ſuch miſconduct to the next Convention.

And whereas, till the forces are raiſed and embodied, it may be neceſſary to the ſecurity of the country that the militia and volunteer companies ſhould be called into ſervice, *Be it farther ordained*, that the ſaid Committee of Safety ſhall have full power and authority to call into ſervice, in caſes of danger, to be judged of by the ſaid committee, ſo many volunteer companies, and ſuch parts of the militia, as they may think neceſſary for the defence and ſecurity of any part of the country; and ſhall appoint ſome fit and able perſon, or perſons, to command the ſame, as need may require. And the ſaid volunteers, and militia, ſhall be entitled to, and receive, the ſame allowances as are appointed for the militia in other caſes.

And in order to obtain the moſt authentick intelligence in all matters of importance, and to avoid falſe alarms, *Be it farther ordained*, that the Committee of Safety ſhall keep up a correſpondence with the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, the commanding-officers as well of the regulars as the minute-men, and ſhall have full power to appoint a ſufficient number of look-outs and advice-boats at proper ſtations, and to engage neceſſary expreſſes, in different parts of the country, to be in conſtant readineſs to ſet out on the ſhorteſt notice; and ſhall iſſue their warrants, from time to time, to the treaſurer for paying the ſame.

And the ſaid Committee of Safety ſhall cauſe all their proceedings and tranſactions to be ſaid, entered in a book, or books, to be provided at the publick expenſe for that purpoſe, which ſhall be laid before the next Convention; to whom the ſaid committee ſhall be accountable for their conduct touching the premiſes, in every reſpect whatever. And each member of the ſaid committee ſhall receive for his trouble and expenſes in diſcharging the duties of his office, and the important truſt hereby repoſed in him, ſuch reaſonable allowance as may be thought fit by the General Convention.

And for the better ſecurity of the publick treaſury, and publick records in the different parts of the country, *Be it farther ordained, by the authority aforeſaid*, that the Committee of Safety ſhall, in caſe of apparent danger, have full power to cauſe the ſaid treaſury and records to be removed, at the publick expenſe, to ſuch place or places of ſafety as they ſhall think fit and neceſſary.

Whereas it is provided, by an ordinance paſſed this Convention for raiſing a number of men for the protection of this colony, that ſeveral officers ſhall be appointed by diſtrict committees, compoſed of deputies, from different counties; and whereas, from the uſual method of conducting the buſineſs of committees, the chairmen are not allowed to vote on any queſtion, except in caſes where the other members are equally divided in opinion, which in this inſtance may be attended with inconvenience: *Be it ordained*, that in all appointments of officers by a diſtrict committee the chairman of ſuch committee ſhall have equal right to vote in common with the other members, though they ſhould not be equally divided; and in caſe it ſhould happen that the whole committee, including the chairman, is equally divided, the matter ſhall be fairly repreſented by the diſtrict committee to the Committee of Safety, who ſhall have full power to determine the election in favour of ſuch of the candidates as they may think fit, and grant their commiſſion accordingly.

And be it farther ordained, that the ſaid Committee of Safety ſhall have power, and they are hereby deſired, to collect together all the arms lately taken away from the publick magazine, and all other arms purchaſed at the publick expenſe, at ſome place moſt convenient for that purpoſe; and that they repay the expenſe incurred by repairing the ſame: And alſo all ſuch ammunition and warlike ſtores as are now the publick property in this colony, or may hereafter be purchaſed on the publick account, and diſpoſe of ſuch arms, ammunition, and ſtores, as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to the ſafety of this colony, until the farther order of this or ſome other Convention.

And be it farther ordained, that any perſon who ſhall hereafter accept of any office of profit, or pecuniary appointment, under the crown, ſhall be diſqualified from ſitting or voting in the Committee of Safety; and no member of the Committee of Safety ſhall hold any military office whatever, after the end of the preſent ſeſſion of the Convention. And that the ſaid Committee of Safety ſhall continue in office, and exerciſe the powers hereby given them, until the ſitting of the next General Convention, or for one year, in caſe the Convention ſhould not meet within that time.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8.

EVERY day laſt week it rained more or leſs, and ſometimes continued chief part of the night; but on ſaturday it never ceaſed pouring down, and towards noon the wind began to riſe, which increaſed ſoon afterwards to a mere hurricane, it blowing moſt furiouſly from the N. E. till near 10 o'clock at night. Infinite damage has been done to the crops of corn and tobacco, much wheat ſpoiled in barns, a great number of trees blown down, and almoſt every mill-dam in the country given way.---Capt. Robertſon and capt. M'Cunn, both lying at York town, bound for London, and laden with tobacco, were drove aſhore, and muſt unload before they can be got off; but the Proſpect, Norwood, likewiſe for London, with tobacco, had the good fortune to ride out the ſtorm, and has received no injury. Some other ſmaller veſſels were drove aſhore, but will be got off with little damage.-----At Norfolk, all the ſmall craft were drove aſhore, beſides ſome ſhips, which have been chiefly got off, except the Mercury man of war, capt. M'Cartney, who lies in two feet water only; *and there may he ſtick faſt, faſt!*---Capt Squires, of the Otter ſloop, going round to York in his tender, had very near periſhed in the ſtorm, being caſt away upon Back river, near Hampton; where his veſſel was burnt by the people thereabouts, in return for his harbouring gentlemen's negroes, and

suffering his ſailors to ſteal poultry, hogs, &c. Two of the crew were runaway ſlaves from col. Wilſon Miles Cary's quarters in King & Queen, who were taken ſoon after they got aſhore; and his pilot, a mulatto man, was the property of Henry King, eſq; of Hampton, with whom, after ſkulking in the woods about 48 hours, he found means to paddle off in a canoe.

From Hampton we learn, that they begin to receive melancholy accounts of the loſs of lives, &c. in the late ſtorm. Mr. Roberts's veſſel, of Portſmouth, was caſt away, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except the maſter and a boy. Two ſhips from Ireland are likewiſe loſt.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, keeps cruiſing about, and at the time of the ſtorm was up in James river, on a reconnoitring party.

IN CONVENTION, FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 25.

Reſolved unanimouſly, THAT the thanks of this Convention are juſtly due to the ſeveral volunteer companies in this colony for their zeal and attachment to the cauſe of American liberty, manifeſted by their attention to the reſolutions of the laſt Convention in arming and diſciplining themſelves, and the readineſs they have ſhewn upon all occaſions to defend their country againſt the dangers with which it was threatened, and that they be deſired to exert themſelves in promoting enliſtments into the regular and minute ſervice adopted by this Convention; and it is recommended to the ſeveral diſtrict committees to pay proper attention to the merit of the ſaid volunteers, in their choice of officers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERIWETHER'S, *September* 1, 1775.

A HHD. of tobacco, marked WH, no. 4, 1181 groſs, 143 tare, and 1038 neat, one fourth of it leaf, which has been in this warehouſe upwards of three years, and, by an overſight, was omitted to be advertiſed in the Gazette with the liſt of the other tobacco, was ſold on the 26th ult. agreeable to ſaid advertiſement.

(1) JOHN BLACKWELL, inſpector.

SUSSEX, *Auguſt* 28, 1775.

A MULATTO girl, that appears to be about 14 years old, came to my quarter in *Suſſex* the 25th inſtant. She ſays her name is GRESSIE, and that ſhe belongs to *William Shepherd* of *Eſſex* county; ſhe appears to have been ſeverely whipped. I ſhall give orders that ſhe may ſtay till her owner comes for her.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

DUMFRIES, *Auguſt* 29, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of *Iſmonger & Clack* diſſolves from this date, and the buſineſs will be carried on as uſual by

(2) JOHN ISMONGER.

JAMES CITY, *September* 8, 1775.

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing 1356 acres and a half of land, is now for SALE, and may be entered upon immediately. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe muſt apply for the ſame in one month from the date hereof.

JOHN C. COCKE.

AQUIA, *Stafford* county, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

I INTEND removing from this place, on the 25th of next month, to COLCHESTER, in *Fairfax* county, where I ſhall open TAVERN in the houſe formerly kept by mr. *Courts*, at the ferry landing, commonly known by the name of the *Stone Houſe*. All perſons who travel that road, and chooſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend upon their being well entertained and accommodated, many additions having lately been made to the houſe.---All perſons indebted to me are requeſted to come and ſettle between this and the time of my departure for *Colcheſter*, when it is expected that thoſe who cannot pay will give bond.

1‖ CHARLES TYLER.

URBANNA, *Auguſt* 26, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony for a few months, deſires all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of *David Kerr*, eſq; late of *Middleſex* county, deceaſed, or to doctor *George Johnſton*, late of *Glouceſter* county, to pay their reſpective balances to mr. *William Graham* of *King* and *Queen* county, who is properly authoriſed to receive the ſame, and all who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to him for payment.

(2) JAMES GREGORIE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, a BAY MARE 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a roached mane, and branded on the off buttock like a fiſh-hook; ſhe paces, trots, and gallops, and goes wide behind when ſhe paces. I will give 20s. reward to any perſon who will contrive her to mr. *Walter Coles* in *Halifax*, or to me in *Albemarle*.

JOHN COLES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Dinwiddie*, the 5th day of *April* laſt, a dark mulatto man named JEMMY, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has remarkable long feet, the middle toes longer than the reſt, which they ride over, has loſt part of one of his fore teeth, which occaſions the next to it to look blue, is a very artful fellow, and will probably endeavour to paſs for a freeman; he is very fond of *ſinging hymns* and *preaching*, and has been about *Williamsburg* ever ſince he went off, paſſing by the name of *James Williams*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. reward, and if delivered to me in *Dinwiddie* 4l.

‖ DAVID WALKER.

TAKEN up in *Orange*, a BLACK HORSE about 14 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, has a ſmall white ſpot on his ſhoulder, ſome white ſpots on his off ſide, and branded WL in a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

‖ MOSES LUCAS.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a RED SORREL MARE, about 3 years old, 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, has ſome white in her forehead, a white ſtreak and ſnip on her mane, is dockt long, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‖ CHARKES KING.

WHITEHAVEN, *June* 2, 1775.

HAVING erected a complete MILL on my eſtate at *Saint Elizabeth's*, in *Goochland* county, and put it under the direction of Mr. *James Riddell*, with expreſs orders that the grain carried there to grind be worked in the beſt manner, and no tricks played in the manufacture of the flour: I give this notice, that all perſons who grind wheat with me, on paying the cuſtomary toll, ſhall be entitled to carry away with their flour the bran which the wheat produces, having deſpatched my orders to *Riddell* for that purpoſe.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

A PLANTATION on *Rocky* run, in *Fauquier* county, 16 miles from *Falmouth*, on *Rappahannock* river, and about the ſame diſtance from *Aquia*, on *Potowmack*. The land is very ſuitable for grain, it is well timbered with good pine, and there is a meadow of good timothy graſs containing 20 acres, which may be watered at a ſmall expenſe. There is on ſaid plantation a griſt and ſaw mill, with all conveniencies for the uſe of the mills and plantation, and very good roads to it. Alſo another tract of land on *Sumner Duck* run, within two miles of the mills, containing between 4 and 500 acres, well timbered, and a good range for ſtock. Alſo for ſale, a parcel of land joining *Rappahannock* forge, containing 25 or 30 acres, well timbered, and ſome ſmall iſlands in the river, convenient to receive drift wood and rails. The land is well timbered, and a good ſituation, having a fine proſpect of *Falmouth* and *Frederickſburg*, with the country joining. I have alſo a complete and well finiſhed tanwork to let, within half a mile of *Falmouth*, belonging to which there is a dwelling-houſe, and land ſufficient for the yard. I have alſo to rent, two tenements in the town of *Frederickſburg*, and one in *Falmouth*.----For terms apply to ‖ RICHARD LEWIS.

WHEREAS *Joſeph Goodman*, and *Timothy Goodman*, of *Hanover* county, paſſed a bond, payable to me the 25th of *December* 1776, for 100l. current money, and have ſince aſſigned the ſaid bond to *Chriſtopher Hutchings* of *Pittſylvania*, I therefore forewarn the ſaid *Joſeph* and *Timothy Goodman* from paying the ſaid bond to ſaid *Hutchings*, or any perſon that may take an aſſignment from him.

2‖ WILLIAM GOODMAN.

To be SOLD, at Kinſale, *in* Weſtmoreland *county, on* monday *the 25th of* September,

THE perſonal eſtate of the late doctor *William Flood*, conſiſting of a variety of plantation utenſils, houſe and kitchen furniture, ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, about 700 buſhels of very clean ſalt, and many other uſeful articles. One hundred acres of land, more or leſs, will be ſold at the ſame time, which is extremely well timbered, of a good quality, and immediately contiguous to a branch of *Potowmack*, abounding with fiſh and oyſters. The purchaſers will have ſix months credit, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. If the bonds are not particularly diſcharged when they become due, intereſt will be charged from their dates by The EXECUTORS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Amphill*, in *Cheſterfield*, ſome time early in *July*, two GRAY HORSES, *viz.* one a large horſe about 14 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded WG. The other about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces and canters well, but his brand, if any, unknown. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, in *Cheſterfield*, or to *Archibald Bolling*, in *Buckingham*, ſhall have a reward of 40s. for each.

THOMAS RANDOLPH

The following is a liſt of the TOBACCO *ſold at* Royſton's *warehouſe the 25th of Auguſt, agreeable to the direction of the Convention.*

ROBINSON & STEWART.

Date.	Marks.	No.	Groſs.	Tare.	Neat.	By whom made.	What ſold for.
1769.	OS	351	1086	123	963	Major *Charles Smith*.	£. 3 16 0
1771.	HM	88	1383	142	1241	*Moſes Hawkins*.	7 10 0
do.	IG S	556	1389	144	1245	*John Gibbs*.	7 10 0
1772.	TW	173	1172	120	1052	Dr. *Thomas Walker*.	6 0 0
do.	do.	796	1106	130	976	do.	5 15 0
1773.	EC	192	1244	117	1127	*Edward Coleman*.	7 10 0
do.	IG	424	978	125	853	*John Golſon*.	5 0 0
	IW	1028	1270	116	1154	Theſe three are ſo old	3 1 0
	IE	582	1244	147	1097	that we have no books	3 0 0
	TW	1	1085	119	966	for them.	3 1 0

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

I DO hereby give notice, that I have conveyed my eſtate, both real and perſonal, to *Peyton Randolph*, *John Blair*, and *James Cocke*, eſqrs. who are authoriſed to ſell the ſame. All perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known to thoſe gentlemen at the meeting of the merchants, in *October* next. I intend to leave the colony for a few months; and beg the favour of thoſe who have any buſineſs to tranſact with me, as attorney-general, to apply to *John Blair*, eſq; who has been ſo kind as to engage to act for me during my abſence.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of* James Balfour, *deceaſed*, *on* tueſday *the* 11*th of* September *next*, *on the premiſes*.

NINE hundred and forty acres of land, lying in *Brunſwick* county, near *Fontaine*'s creek, being the land he purchaſed of *Grey Briggs*. Credit will be allowed until the 1ſt of *January* 1777 for one half of the purchaſe money, and until 1778 for the other half, giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, as ſoon as poſſible.

THOMAS EATON,
AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } exec.

COMMITTED *to the jail of* Prince George *county*, *a ſmall negro fellow*, *upwards of* 30 *years old*, *who ſays he belongs to* Thomas Butler *in* Brunſwick. *The owner is deſired to take him away*, *and pay charges*. HENRY BATTE.

COMMITTED *to* York *priſon*, *the* 12*th of this inſtant* (Auguſt) *a ſtout made negro man named* BEN, *who ſays he belongs to mr*. Robert Gilchriſt *of* Port Royal; *he is* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high*, *much marked on his back with whipping*, *has been bit by a dog in the leg*, *which occaſions it to be much ſwelled*, *and is clothed as field negroes generally are*. *Alſo*, *on the* 17*th inſtant*, *a likely negro man named* ROBIN, 5 *feet* 7 *inches high*, *ſlender made*, *has on an oſnabrug ſhirt*, *blue breeches*, *and a blue jacket*, *and ſays he ran away from the palace in* Williamſburg. *The owners are deſired to prove their property*, *and pay charges to*

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from *Frederickſburg*, on the 7th inſtant (*Auguſt*) JOSEPH SMITH, a *Scotchman*, by trade a painter, appears to be about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very fleſhy, much marked by the ſmallpox, has light brown hair, which he commonly wears plaited behind, curled at the ſides, and faſtened with pins. He took with him two coats, one of them a dark brown pretty much wore, the other a light brown, very ſhort, with buttons at the ſleeves, a nankeen and a gray cloth waiſtcoat, two pair of brown linen and a pair of black ſilk ſtocking breeches, three check and two white ſhirts (he commonly worked in his check ſhirts, therefore it is probable they may have ſome paint on them) two pair of ſtockings, one of them mixed yarn, the other ribbed thread, two pair of ſhoes, one of them old, the other almoſt new, country made. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that he may be had again, or delivers him to col. *Fielding Lewis* in *Frederickſburg*, or mr. *Lund Waſhington* at *Mount Vernon*, in *Fairfax* county, will be, by either of thoſe gentlemen, paid the above reward, excluſive of what is allowed by law. (6)

DUMFRIES, *Auguſt* 15, 1775.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* in a few months.

JOHN CRAIG.

NORTHAMPTON, *Auguſt* 11, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *wedneſday* the 14th of *June* laſt, a negro man named *Jonathan*; he is a low black fellow, with a round face and thick lips, his clothes uncertain, as he may have exchanged them. He is a cunning artful fellow, loves card-playing, but otherwiſe ſober. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him, ſhall be well rewarded by

ANNE TOMPKINS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Peytonſburg*, *Pittſylvania* county, the 24th of *June*, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man named JOHN WILLIAMS; he carried with him a claret coloured frieze coat, a light coloured *Newmarket* do. either bearſkin or beaver coating, two oſnaburg ſhirts, and a pair of oſnaburg trouſers, a pair of leather breeches, and a rackoon hat lined with green perſian. He is a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light hair, a brazen look, and is very fond of ſpirits, has ſeveral large warts on his hands, and a very remarkable ſcar on his upper lip, right under his noſe, thus X. He formerly teached a reading ſchool at this place, for about ſix or eight months paſt. As he underſtands the *Pruſſian* exerciſe very well, I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a deſerter from general *Gage*, or ſome of his majeſty's troops. I will give 5l. reward for him if taken in *Virginia*, and 10l. if taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or *Philadelphia*, or ſecured in any of his majeſty's jails, ſo that I get him.

(6) HENRY WILLIAMS.

HANOVER, *July* 25, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of this inſtant, PETER WILSON, an indented ſervant man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort yellow hair, a very down look, is well ſet, and round-ſhouldered; he is a native of *Scotland*, and ſpeaks broad, is a butcher by trade, a good hoſtler, and a tolerable good weaver. It is ſuppoſed he rode a likely black horſe about 4 feet 11 inches high, with a ſwitch tail; and he carried away with him a black coat of ſuperfine broadcloth, half worn, a jacket and breeches of white fuſtian, and a jacket of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old great coat. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

(tf) JOHN SYME.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

TAKEN up in *Halifax*, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 feet 9 inches high, 5 years old, has three ſmall ſaddle ſpots on the left ſide and one on the right, is creſt-fallen, and had on a bell about 2s. 6d. price, with a leather collar, faſtened with a large iron buckle, paces ſlow, and branded on the near buttock W F in a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. JOHN WADE.

WOODSTOCK, *Auguſt* 4, 1775.

THE gentlemen who purchaſed at the ſale of the eſtate of col. *John Carter*, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge their bonds immediately, either by payment to the ſubſcriber, or capt. *William Carr*, merchant in *Dumfries*.

CATESBY WOODFORD, executor.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of mr. *John Shermer* in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to theſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40s. by *Mann Page*, junior, eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf) JAMES JONES.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 110 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

In CONVENTION, July 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, *that the chairman of the committees of the ſeveral counties do, without delay, procure all the ſaltpetre and ſulphur which may be had, and that the ſame be paid for by the publick; and it is earneſtly recommended to all perſons in this colony to be aſſiſting in procuring thoſe neceſſary articles, and cheerfully to deliver to the ſaid chairman what they may have in their families, except ſo much as may be neceſſary for medicinal purpoſes.*

In CONVENTION, Auguſt 25, 1775.

RESOLVED, *that it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony to call all collectors and receivers of fines heretofore impoſed by any court-martial, and all other perſons who have any money in their hands ariſing from ſuch fines, to an immediate account for the ſame, and, after paying any arrears which may be due for arms or trophies formerly purchaſed, apply any ſuch money for providing arms and ammunition for the uſe of their reſpective counties and corporations, in ſuch manner as they ſhall think beſt.*

Reſolved, *that it be recommended to the ſeveral courts of juſtice in this colony to put in execution the laws now in force to compel the ſheriffs to return executions, and to call all publick debtors to account.*

Reſolved, *that it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations to appoint proper perſons of their body, within ſuch diſtricts as to them ſhall ſeem convenient, to take a liſt of the number of perſons therein of all ages and ſexes, diſtinguiſhing whether they be male or female, white or black, and of the males whether they be above or under ſixteen years of age; from which liſts the committee ſhall cauſe a general county or corporation liſt to be made and returned to the preſident of the Convention, without delay, who is deſired, from them, to cauſe a general colony liſt to be formed, and certify the ſame to the Continental Congreſs.*

In CONVENTION, Auguſt 26, 1775.

RESOLVED, *that it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, where it is not already done, to complete the collection of the money by them judged requiſite for the purchaſe of gunpowder, lead, flints, and cartridge paper, according to the reſolution of the Convention in March laſt, in order to place the whole colony on an equal footing in that particular, and return a ſtate of ſuch collection to the next Convention.*

Reſolved, *that in caſe the Britiſh miniſtry ſhall attempt to enforce the act of parliament for preventing the erection of plating and ſlitting mills in America, this Convention will recompenſe to the proprietors of the two firſt of ſuch mills as ſhall be finiſhed and ſet to work in this colony all loſſes they may reſpectively ſuſtain in conſequence of ſuch endeavours of adminiſtration.*

LONDON, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, *June* 6.

THE whole country here is in great conſternation about the fire kindled in America, and it is thought that the aſſiſtance of our pious and reverend fathers of the church will be much wanted there, to quench the flame of zeal for liberty, and to ſpirit up the ſoldiery, as father O'Neal did in Ireland, "declaring "that all who died in their country's "cauſe ſhould ſup with him in paradiſe "that night;" but the king getting the better of the action, father O'Neal clapped ſpurs to his horſe and made off, which one of his party obſerving, cried out, "O father, will you not ſtay and "ſup with us to night?" To this the pious father made anſwer, "that it was "a faſt day with him. We might expect the ſame anſwer from our pious fathers; they would ſooner faſt, than, if called upon, go over to America.

June 17. We hear that four regiments of foot will be ſhortly ſent to reinforce the army under general Gage, and that orders will be given to the lord-lieutenants of 16 counties to cauſe the militia to be embodied within their reſpective commanderies.

Yeſterday a grand board of treaſury was held, after the breaking up of which lord North attended the council at St. James's. An expreſs was immediately afterwards ſent off to general Gage, from lord Dartmouth's office.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *June* 15.

"Sailed the Navy ſloop of war, capt. Southerland, for Plymouth. The ſhipwrights who left off work yeſterday, on accounts of their grievances not being redreſſed (lord Sandwich being called on important buſineſs to town) amounted to 400, ſo that this town is in a ſtate of confuſion."

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

June 20. The maſter-general of the ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tuns of ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped off, as ſoon as poſſible, for the uſe of the forces in America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *June* 16.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the admiralty, with orders for the following ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. The Neptune of 90 guns, Superbe of 74, Firme of 64, Eſſex of 64, and Windſor and America of 60 guns. The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that general Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores, in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given. A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Orders are given for all artificers in the dockyards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate ſervice.

A journeyman tailor of Braintree, in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his country, curſed the miniſter, and, like a true patriot, got drunk with his laſt ſixpence, the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the king's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious goddeſs of liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages, adding, "I will no longer live in this damned land of ſlavery, and be *clipped* to death by the *ſheers* of miniſterial oppreſſion; they ſhall never *cabbage* me of my liberty, while I can wield a *bare bodkin:* No, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G-d I will go and fight for him."

All the royal reviews being now over, and the regiments marched into ſummer quarters, orders are ſent to the commanding-officers of the different regiments to complete them to their full complement of men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, *June* 12.

"The poſt aſſembly, which is to be held to-morrow, for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the king in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

BRISTOL, *June* 24. The American conteſt is become the topick in almoſt every company, in which are partizans for each ſide; who too often, through prejudice in favour of the party they eſpouſe, haſtily and raſhly applaud or condemn. Thus, one being for Paul, another for Apollos, they become divided. Happy would it be were both united.

An agent for government has purchaſed in this city 4000 barrels of flour and a large quantity of wheat, and chartered veſſels to carry it to Boſton.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 10.

WE hear from Cape Anne that a veſſel bound in there from the Weſt Indies, being diſcovered off that harbour laſt tueſday, ſeveral of the inhabitants went off in a boat to aſſiſt in bringing her in. Soon after, about 30 armed men, from the man of war commanded by capt. Lindſay, boarded and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel; but ſhe running aground on the cape, was vigorouſly attacked by a number of men from the town of Glouceſter, who ſoon obliged the enemy to give up the veſſel to the proper owners, and to ſurrender themſelves priſoners. The whole number was immediately ſent to Ipſwich jail, in which 24 of them were confined. The reſt (four or five in number) were diſcharged, it appearing that they had been cruelly forced into the enemy's ſervice. Lindſay was ſo enraged that he fired ſeveral cannon ſhot into the town of Glouceſter, but did little damage.

Auguſt 17. His excellency the general has been pleaſed to appoint EDMUND RANDOLPH, and GEORGE BAYLOR, eſquires, his aid-de-camps.

Thomas Mifflin, eſq; is appointed quarter-maſter-general of the continental army.

We hear that the Honourable Continental Congreſs have taken the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of the crown officers, and divided the Indian tribes into three departments: The firſt taking in the Six Nations, and all to the northward of them; the ſecond, all the tribes from the Six Nations to the ſouth line of the colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the ſouthward of the ſouth line of Virginia. They have appointed commiſſioners for each of theſe three departments, with proper preſents, talks, and belts of wampum, and the uſual and neceſſary articles of trade for the ſeveral nations. The commiſſioners for the firſt and ſecond departments have already ſet out for the places of their deſtination; and we are well aſſured, that ſuch meaſures have been taken, and ſuch ſatisfactory and authentick accounts received by the Congreſs, that all apprehenſions of danger from our fellow-ſubjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed.--- No other alteration hath been made in the continental aſſociation than permitting all veſſels which ſhall bring powder into the colonies to receive proviſions, or any thing elſe, to the amount thereof.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated Cambridge, *Auguſt* 9.

WE waited on general Waſhington, who I have the pleaſure to inform you is much beloved and admired for his polite condeſcenſion and noble deportment. His appointment to the chief command has the general ſuffrage of all ranks of people here, which I think is no bad omen.

"We viewed the lines, and were truly amazed at the extent and grandeur of the works, conſidering the ſhort time in which they have been erected. The whole works, from Winter hill to Dorcheſter neck, form a kind of ſemicircle round Boſton, Winter hill being the northernmoſt next comes Proſpect hill, very properly; named from the fine proſpect it affords (from its ſummit) of the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown, the latter now in aſhes, and nothing to be ſeen of that fine town

but chimnies and rubbiſh, having been burnt, as you know, about the 20th of June by the Britiſh barbarians; it affords alſo a diſtinct view of Bunker's hill, about one mile diſtant therefrom. To the ſouthward of this hill is a chain of breaſtworks and redoubts till you come to Cambridge river, from whence it is continued along by Roxbury and Dorcheſter neck; being, in the whole extent, as near as I can judge, about eight miles. The two hills appear to be almoſt impregnable, having forts within breaſtworks ſtrongly picketed, and in many places planted with heavy cannon; add to theſe their natural ſtrength, from their great elevation. To the eaſtward of Winter hill lies Penny ferry, where the ſaid barbarians, out of mere wantonneſs, burnt a houſe a few days ſince, without any proſpect of advantage to themſelves. This day they have been blowing up the caſtle; the exploſions we could ſee from a high hill in the neighbourhood of Winniſimet ferry.

"The people bear their misfortunes with aſtoniſhing patience and magnanimity. It is no uncommon thing to ſee thoſe who have loſt one or two houſes, and nearly all their effects, and ſome who have loſt their all, yet you would diſcover nothing of this by their behaviour or countenances.

"Gage has again agreed to let the people come out of Boſton, but will not ſuffer more than two ſmall boats to ply, which bring out about 12 or 15 in a day. The people ſay, great pains are taken to perſuade them to ſtay, by telling them that 30,000 Hanoverians, 30,000 Heſſians, and as many Ruſſians, are ſhortly expected, when they ſhall deſtroy all the rebels at once.

"We have an account from the eaſtward of our people having taken a man of war's tender, and one or two tranſports. The particulars are difficult to gather, or aſcertain; however, ſeven marine officers are brought priſoners here, and are ſecured. There is alſo juſt arrived an account of an engagement between our people and a man of war at Cape Anne, wherein our people had the advantage, but no particulars that can be relied on are come to hand.

"If any men of war or regular mercenaries ſhould be ſent to Philadelphia, I am in hopes my fellow-citizens will give a good account of them. I have pledged myſelf for their good behaviour."

Extract of a letter from New York, *thurſday, Auguſt 24, 8 o'clock.*

"We were ſuddenly alarmed this morning, about half paſt 12 o'clock, by the Aſia man of war cannonading our town, both with grape ſhot and ball, which continued till 3 o'clock, with ſhort intervals, without doing much damage, except firing into ſome houſes near the fort, and wounding three or four of our men. I learn it happened in the following manner: A party of our light infantry and citizens, about 60, commanded by the brave capt. Hanſon, were buſy in removing the cannon from the battery, when they were diſcovered by the people on board, who ſent their boat on ſhore armed.

"When they came within 20 or 30 yards of the ſhore, they made a ſignal to the man of war, who immediately fired upon our people, which was anſwered by a volley from the barge, without doing execution, as our men were all under cover of the battery. They returned the fire immediately upon the barge, and it is ſuppoſed muſt have killed a good many, as they heard a great cry among the people, who directly put off to the ſhip. Our militia behaved with a good deal of ſpirit, and turned out extraordinary well. What will be the conſequence of this unhappy affair, God only knows.

"My dear friend, the ſcene is now opened here: We know what we have to depend upon; every friend to his country ought not to heſitate a moment what ſtep to take. I juſt learn, that capt. Vandeput was not on board this laſt night, and that they have ſent a party of the light-horſe to take him and our governour into cuſtody, who are at Long Iſland. I am very much fatigued, having been on guard theſe two nights."

It is ſaid that the captain of the Aſia man of war, at New York, has threatened to demoliſh the town entirely, unleſs the cannon taken from the battery are returned.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8.

BY a gentleman from London, who came paſſenger in the ſhip Baltimore, bound for Maryland, we learn, that a certain major John Campbell, ſon in law to monſ. St. Luke Le Corne, who was the French ſuperintendent of Indian affairs in Canada, ſailed for Quebeck about the middle of May laſt, with 40,000l. from government to diſperſe among the Canadian Indians, to induce them to fall upon the colonies; and he is to be this fall at Michillimachinack, and the Ilinois, to meet the different tribes of Indians.--Capt. Abbot, formerly a lieutenant in the artillery at fort Detroit, alſo connected with the ſaid monſ. Le Corne (being married to a niece of his) left London much about the ſame time, with the like ſum from government; his deſtination is among the Ohio Indians, and he is to build a fort at a place called St. Vincent's, where the French formerly had one, at the mouth of Oſwatch, which is to be a retreat for the Indians.---And one capt. Trent, a native of Pennſylvania, left London about the beginning of May, being intruſted by lord North with the like ſum of 40,000l. to ſee the Indians to cut our throats.---His Lordſhip's chief counſellor in the above damnable ſcheme is a certain father Rabout, a jeſuit, who was taken priſoner laſt war at St. Francis by major Rogers, and had then very near been hanged, the rope being about his neck; but upon making ſome material diſcoveries, he was reprieved from the gallows for that time. It is to be hoped, however, that the *fatal tree* ſtill awaits the *jeſuitical villain*.

It is reported, and generally believed, that LORD DUNMORE is called home, with what view we have not yet learned, but probably it is to render an account of his *ſagacious* and *ſpirited* conduct in Virgina; which can hardly fail to attract the *admiration* of lord North and the Butonian junto, ſo as to have his *eminent* ſervices recompenſed with ſome higher department in the ſtate, perhaps lord Dartmouth's. His lordſhip has this ſatisfaction upon his departure, that he will leave the colony with the *univerſal conſent* of the inhabitants, of all ranks and denominations.

It is reported at Norfolk, that the remainder of the troops which lord Dunmore expected from St. Auguſtine are taken and carried into Charleſtown, a veſſel having been fitted out from thence for the purpoſe.

It is confidently ſaid, that the continental troops have taken poſſeſſion of Montreal.

Extract from an ordinance of the Convention, for providing arms and ammunition for the uſe of the colony.

AND for the greater encouragement of perſons to make ſaltpetre and ſulphur, *Be it farther ordained*, that the ſum of 3s. for every pound of good ſaltpetre, and the ſum of 1s. per pound for any quantity not exceeding 20,000lbs. neat weight of good ſulphur, which ſhall be manufactured and refined of materials of the natural produce of this colony, and delivered to any committee of a county or corporation on or before the 1ſt day of October 1776, for the uſe of the publick, ſhall be paid to the proprietor thereof by the treaſurer aforeſaid, upon a certificate from the chairmen of the ſaid committees reſpectively.

Mr. PURDIE,

YOU will be pleaſed, through your paper, to return capt. Squires, of his majeſty's ſhip Otter, my warmeſt thanks for his very kind and hoſpital treatment of my two ſlaves, Aaron and Johnny, from the county of King and Queen, during their ſtay on board his ſhip. The publick may be informed, that upon notice given me that they were on board, I applied by my overſeer on wedneſday laſt, through mr. Sprowle, and obtained leave to ſearch for them; but as the captain had taken them upon a cruiſe, they were not then to be found. Providentially, however, on ſaturday evening, during the guſt, a tender was drove on our ſhore, upon Back river, commanded by Matthew Squires, eſq; in which came on ſhore the two fellows above-mentioned, with a number of other people, who immediately ran off into the woods. On ſunday morning, two of my neighbours brought in to me Aaron, taken up near the wreck; and in the evening, Johnny was delivered me from the captain's diviſion. I herewith ſend you ſome depoſitions, taken in the preſence of gentlemen of reputation in town, which I beg the favour of you to publiſh in your next paper. The originals may be ſeen at any time.

WILSON MILES CARY.

HAMPTON, *September* 4, 1775.

THE depoſition of Archibald Campbell and Angus Fiſher, being of lawful age, depoſe and ſay, that on the 24th of Auguſt laſt they were impreſſed from the ſhip Thomas, James Crawford maſter, and put on board a tender belonging to the Otter ſloop of war, Matthew Squires, eſq; commander; and when they went on board the tender, there were three negro men, and one mulatto, two of which (Aaron and Johnny, ſince taken) are claimed by Wilſon Miles Cary, eſq; and are the ſame negroes that came on board the tender. The mulatto man, named Joe Harris, eſcaped from the tender after ſhe was caſt away, and appears to be the property of mr. Henry King of Hampton. And theſe deponents farther ſay not.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
his
ANGUS X FISHER.
mark

ELIZABETH CITY, *ſc.*

SWORN *to before us, September* 4, 1775.

WALTER M'CLURG.
HENRY KING.

THE depoſition of George Gray, gunner of the ſloop Otter, being of lawful age, depoſeth and ſayeth, that between ſix and eight weeks ago, while the Otter ſloop of war, commanded by Matthew Squires, eſq; lay in York river, there came on board the ſaid ſloop two negroes, Aaron and Johnny, who have been employed by capt. Squires, and were caſt away in a tender with the ſaid Squires on ſaturday the 2d of this inſtant. They have been ſince claimed by Wilſon Miles Cary, eſq; and are the ſame negroes that were on board the Otter ſloop of war.--- This deponent farther ſayeth, that about a month ago, a ſmall mulatto man, by the name of Joe Harris, came on board the ſaid ſloop of war, who he believes was entered on the ſhip's books, and has been employed by capt. Squires on board the tender as pilot; he was in the tender with capt. Squires when caſt away, the 2d inſtant. And farther this deponent ſayeth not.

GEORGE GRAY.

ELIZABETH CITY, *ſc.*

SWORN *to before us, September* 4, 1775.

WALTER M'CLURG.
HENRY KING.

This morning the attorney-general, with his lady and daughters, ſet out for Norfolk, where they are to take ſhipping for England.